

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., *Editor and Proprietor.*

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.



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THE HISTORY OF LIFE.

[BY BARRY CORNWALL.]

Day dawned. Within a curtain'd room,
Fill'd to faintness with perfume,
A lady lay, at point of doom.

Day closed. A child had seen the light;
But for the lady, fair and bright,
She rested in undreaming night.

Spring came. The lady's grave was green,
And near it oftentimes was seen
A gentle boy, with thoughtful mein.

Years fled. He wore manly face,
And struggled in the world's rough race,
And won at last a lofty place.

And then he died! Behold before ye,
Humanity's brief sum, and story,
Life, Death, and all that is of Glory!

CALENDAR
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
....1835....

Months.	S	A	P	R	E	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
JANUARY.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY... ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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MAY.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
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AUGUST.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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SEPTEMBER.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
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NOVEMBER.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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DECEMBER.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	27	28	29	30	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TERMS, &c.

of
The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY: BY JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a premium during their continuance.

5. Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail, at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuation; but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cents will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, \$1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

—♦—♦—♦—

Blanks of almost every kind,
Kept constant on hand.

FOR RENT,
The Store and Ware-Room attached to the Mansion Hotel. This house is in the very centre of business, and is considered one of the very best stands in Salisbury for any kind of business. Possession can be had immediately, and rent will be moderate.

CONNER & LONG.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1834.

tf

Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c.
Neatly Printed at this Office.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE Message of Gov. Tazewell, of Va.

"I send herewith all the communications I have received from any of our co-States, which are of sufficient importance to claim your attention, together with copies of the replies made to the same. Among these documents, I must call your attention particularly to the Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, upon the subject of the Western Boundary of that State, and to the determination which one of these Resolutions announces, to institute a suit against this Commonwealth, in the Court of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining, by the compulsory process of that Tribunal, a partition of the Sovereignty, Jurisdiction, and Territory, of this Commonwealth.

"In meeting the high responsibility which requires me to recommend to your consideration such measures as I may deem necessary in regard to this matter, I feel constrained to advise that no step at all be taken by you, at this time, either to avert or to provide for such an event. Reposing, in confidence, upon the allegiance and fidelity of her People, Virginia binds them to her by none other than the silken cord of their own affections. If any of them shall desire to forsake their brethren at any time, let them do so, and in peace. We will still unite in invoking prosperity and happiness upon their future lot, wherever they may be cast. But

of yesterday, being the consideration of the resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum; and, after considerable debate, the Senate adjourned without taking a vote on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Messrs. Lindsey, Latham, and Brummell, were appointed, on behalf of this House, the Joint Select Committee to which is referred the Governor's communication respecting Bill Hughes.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported that it is inexpedient to amend the laws relating to insolvent debtors. Concurred in.

Bills presented—By Mr. J. L. Smith, a bill to regulate the County Courts of Haywood. By Mr. Walker, a bill to authorize the County Courts of Haywood to appoint places of public sale. By Mr. Blalock, a bill to empower the County Court of Yancey to lay a tax to encourage the destruction of wolves in that county. Which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported against the expediency of amending the law so as to require persons, who deny the execution of any note or negotiable paper under seal, to answer upon oath as to the execution of the same. Concurred in.

Mr. King presented a petition from certain citizens of Iredell, praying the passage of a law to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish in Fifth Creek, in said county. Referred.

Mr. Monk, who voted yesterday in the majority on the question of rejecting the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, moved for a re-consideration of said vote; which was agreed to. The bill was then read the second time, and passed—yeas 62, nays 52.

The following engrossed bills passed their last reading, and were ordered to be enrolled: Authorizing John Sudderth and Patrick Hennessee to erect gates; to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts for the counties of Anson and Montgomery in all cases where the intervention of a jury shall or may be necessary; requiring the register of Guilford to keep his office at the Court House in said county.

Friday, December 18, 1834.

Senate.

Mr. Kendall, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to restore George B. Grier, of Buncombe county, to credit; which was read three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Moyer, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to alter the boundaries of the first and second Regiments of Burke. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill from the House of Commons, for the better regulation of the town of Lawrenceville; and the bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Hiwassee, Nottaly, and Valley rivers, in Macon county; were read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the political resolutions from the other House, the question still pending on the motion of Mr. Martin to strike out the original resolutions and insert his substitute. Mr. Sawyer submitted a resolution that the whole subject be laid on the table, on the ground that it is entirely extra legislative, and beyond the legitimate action of the Senate. This resolution was rejected, 35 to 27. Mr. Branch then resumed his remarks, and spoke for about two hours. Mr. Carson then took the floor, (after offering the privilege of replying to the friends of the resolution,) and spoke until an adjournment took place, without terminating what he had to say.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills presented—By Mr. Seawell, a bill supplemental to the act to incorporate the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and PeeDee Rail Road Company. By Mr. Fleming, a bill for the better regulation of the Superior Courts of Burke county. These bills were read the first time, and passed.

Mr. Dudley, from the Committee on Finance, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina; which was read the first time, passed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. King presented the petition of Mary Sloan, widow of Capt. John Sloan, a soldier of the Revolution, praying to be placed on the pension roll of the State. Referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition of John Brown, agent and attorney in fact of the devises of William Catcart, praying to have a grant issued for 107,520 acres of land in Buncombe county, or that the purchase money, with interest thereon, be refunded; which was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Battle, Haywood, R. H. Alexander, Potts, and Whithfield.

Mr. Jordan presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company be, and they are hereby, directed to report the amount of capital stock of said company subscribed and paid for; and what disposition has been made of the same; whether any part remains unexpended, and what amount; whether they have any available funds, and to what amount, and in what said funds consist; whether any locks, dams, or sluices, have been erected on the Cape Fear river between Fayetteville and Wilmington; if any, how many, and at what points on said river, and the costs of the same; whether any improvement has been effected in the navigation of the Cape Fear river; and, if any, to what extent; whether they have any boats or engines in operation on the Cape Fear river, for deepening the channels of the same, and removal of obstructions; and, if so, under whose superintendence and direction at this present time; whether any tolls have been collected, to what amount, and when they commenced collecting the same; whether any of the tolls so collected have been expended on the Cape Fear river, in improving the same, and to what amount; and whether any of the tolls so collected have been appropriated to the payment of dividends, and to what amount.

This resolution was read, and, on motion of Mr. Marsteller, referred to a Select Committee of Four, which consists of Messrs. Marsteller, Jordan, Haywood, and Lyon.

The following bills were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed: To amend an Act incorporating the Franklin Gold Mining Company; to amend the Act of last session to incorporate the Bank of the State of North Carolina; and to establish the Merchants' Bank of the town of Newbern. The last mentioned bill passed by a vote of 68 to 54.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Marsteller in the Chair, on the engrossed bill prohibiting lotteries; and, after some time spent

therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the Chairman reported said bill to the House with sundry amendments; which were concurred in, and the bill read, as amended, the third time, and passed—yeas 91, nays 4.

Yea—Messrs. Albritton, R. H. Alexander, G. H. Alexander, Allison, Baker, Barringer, Battle, Bedford, Bell, Blatchford, Blalock, Boddie, Braswell, Brummell, Bynum, Byrum, Carter, Clark, Cotton, Craigie, Davis, Deyton, Foreman, Fort, Foshee, Foushee, Frink, Fitz Randolph, Guyton, Hawkins, Harper, Hartley, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hoke, J. Horton, Houlder, Hutchinson, Irion, R. Jones, W. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Keenan, Kittrell, Latham, Lee, Lilly, Lindsay, Locke, Loudermilk, Lyon, Manney, Marsteller, Martin, Matthews, Monk, Mullen, M'Lean, M'Pherson, Ousby, Perkins, Perry, Poindexter, Powell, Pugh, Riddick, Register, Roebuck, Rush, Sanders, Sloan, G. Smith, J. L. Smith, S. Smith, Stockard, Swanner, Slade, Tatham, Taylor, Tillett, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Weaver, Welch, Whitfield, Jacob, Williams, Williams of Greene, Witcher, Zigar. **Nay**—Messrs. M'Cleese, Seawell, Smallwood, and Waugh.

Saturday, December 20, 1834.

SENATE.

Bills presented—By Mr. Durham, a bill for the better regulation of the County and Superior Courts of the county of Rutherford. By Mr. M'Queen, a bill to provide a fund for the establishment of five schools in the State of North Carolina. These bills were severally read the first time, passed, and the last mentioned ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lowry presented the petition of Joseph Wilson, of Buncombe county, praying to be restored to credit. Referred.

The following engrossed resolutions from the House of Commons passed their three several readings, and were ordered to be enrolled: Relating to a Map of the Cherokee lands; directing the Adjutant General to collect the public arms.

The bill to amend an Act, passed in 1822, for the division of Rowan County, was read the second and third times, and, on motion of Mr. Beard, amended, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate entered on the orders of the day, and resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, the question still pending on the motion of Mr. Martin to strike out the original political resolutions, and insert his amendment as substitute; and, after some time spent in discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message from the Governor, communicating the annual report of the Treasurer of the University, and informing the Legislature that four vacancies exist in the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to prevent Justices of the Peace from issuing a capias ad satisfacendum on the judgment of a Justice of the Peace, until the return "no property" is made, reported against the expediency of the measure; whereupon, on motion of Mr. Poindexter, the said bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Marsteller, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bill altering the number of company musters from two to four per annum.—Read first time. Mr. M. also reported a resolution directing the distribution of the Military Tactics in the Executive office, which was ordered to be engrossed.

The Report of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, in the case of the contested election of the town of Fayetteville, was recommitted to the same Committee.

Mr. Matthews presented a resolution proposing an adjournment of the two Houses, *sine die*, on the 27th inst. Mr. Haywood moved that said resolution lie on the table, which was negatived, 55 to 41.—Discussion then ensued, which resulted in the resolution being laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Matthews,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws of this State, as to substitute some other punishment in lieu of whipping white persons; and that said Committee also inquire into the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary in this State.

The bill to repeal the second section of an Act passed in 1832, making additional compensation to the Secretary of State, was taken up. Mr. Poindexter moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived, 69 to 36. The bill was therefore read the second time, and passed.

Monday, December 22, 1834.

SENATE.

Petition presented—By Mr. Kendall, the petition of sundry citizens of Montgomery county, praying to be annexed to the county of Moore.—Rejected.

Mr. Lockhart presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas it appears, from the report of the Treasurer of the Literary Fund, that the amount thereof is inadequate to the purpose of a system of general education; and whereas the State of North Carolina is destitute of native civil and military engineers: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a part of the Literary Fund to the purpose of establishing a professorship of civil and military engineering in the University of North Carolina, for the purpose of instructing native youths in those branches of education, so that the practical services of the professor or professors and students shall be devoted to making such surveys as the Legislature may from time to time order and direct, with a view to the internal improvement of the State; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The following engrossed bills passed their three several readings, and were ordered to be enrolled: To amend an Act incorporating the Franklin Gold Mining Company; to amend the Act of last session to incorporate the Bank of the State of North Carolina; and to establish the Merchants' Bank of the town of Washington. The last mentioned bill passed by a vote of 68 to 54.

The House entered upon the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of Saturday, being the resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum. Much time was spent in discussion, and the Senate adjourned without arriving at a decision on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ralph Gorrell, the member elect from Guilford county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Adams, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Bills presented—By Mr. Clark, a bill to establish the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank in the town of Washington. By Mr. Marsteller, a bill to amend

part of the Act of 1833, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in 1818, entitled an Act fixing the sum to be hereafter paid to the State for vacant lands." By Mr. Davis, a bill to repeal the Act of 1833, altering the name of Kinston, in Lenoir county. Which bills were read the first time, and passed.

Mr. Marsteller, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred certain proceedings of a court martial in Iredell county, reported that it is not expedient to legislate on the subject.—Concurred in.

Mr. Battle, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the resolution relating to the sale of the Cherokee lands, reported favorably thereon; when the said resolution was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring that "James Seaville, Esq., the sitting member for the town of Fayetteville, in the House of Commons," was taken up, and, after considerable discussion, adopted—yeas 79, nays 42.

Tuesday, December 23, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Kerr, from the Committee on Military Affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present militia system, &c., reported that it is not expedient to legislate on the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill to make an appropriation for completing the Capitol in the City of Raleigh; which was read the first time, passed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Bills presented—By Mr. M'Queen, a bill to improve the navigation of Cape Fear river above Fayetteville. Read the first time, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next. By Mr. Carson, a bill directing how feme covert may hereafter be privately examined when conveying land; also a bill to make good and valid titles to lands granted to entry takers in certain cases there specified. Read the first time, passed, and referred. By Mr. Lockhart, a bill to amend the Act of 1741, for the better observation of the Lord's day, and for the more effectual suppression of vice and immorality. Read the first time, and passed.

Mr. Baker presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas it is well known that the owners of large tracts of land in the western section of this State, by concealing the extent of their claims, and misrepresenting its value to the receivers of taxable property, have withdrawn from the public Treasury large sums of money justly due for taxes:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, in conjunction with the Attorney General, be instructed to inquire whether such lands cannot now be subjected to the payment of the taxes thus withheld.

On motion of Mr. Dobson, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to ballot for Councillors of State, and stating that the following persons are in nomination: Peter H. Dillard, Henry Skinner, Peter Clingman, Daniel Turner, Wm. S. Ashe, Allen Rogers, Sr., Lewis, D. Henry, George Williamson, George W. Jeffries, Alfred Jones, Isham Mathews, Jonathan Haralson, and James Iredell.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum. The debate continued until a late hour, when the Senate adjourned without disposing of the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Senate having concurred in the amendments to the engrossed bill prohibiting Lotteries, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

Bills presented—By Mr. Craige, a bill to grant to the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company an amended charter. By Mr. Weaver, a bill altering the time of holding the County Courts of Buncombe and Yancey. By Mr. Walker, a bill to authorize the making of a turnpike road in Haywood county, and to incorporate a company for the purpose. Which bills were read the first time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the Committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the road laws, as to compel the County Courts to assign, in proper proportions, the hands who are required to perform duties in their respective counties, so as not to require the same hands to work on more than one road.

On motion of Mr. Guinn, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of letting the occupants of the Cherokee lands purchase it at the State price without a public sale; and also of appointing an agent for the sale of said land, whose duty it shall be to receive the bonds given by the purchasers from the commissioners, and retain them in that county for payment.

Mr. Monk presented a resolution directing the Secretary of State to purchase certain copies of Mr. M'Raes Map of the State; which was read the first time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Long in the Chair, on the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State; and, after some time spent therein, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. MANGUM.
[We give below the whole proceedings of the Senate, in relation to Mr. Potts's Resolutions, in anticipation of the regular Journal of that body.]

SENATE.

Wednesday, December 24, 1834.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, being the Resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum.—Mr. Caldwell submitted the following Resolution:

Whereas, the General Assembly has been in session for the space of 38 days, without passing any general measure of importance: And whereas, this General Assembly has been engaged 16 days in discussing and acting upon a series of Political Resolutions proposing to instruct the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, our Senator in Congress, without any final disposition of the same: And whereas, said Political Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the sum of \$10,000 and have also had the effect "to expunge" harmony, good feeling, and deliberation, from the councils of the State: And whereas, said Resolutions have not only consumed a large portion of the time of the Legislature, but a large amount of treasure, exceeding the



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 3, 1835.

(*) In the absence of any thing official from Raleigh, we copy, from the last "Register," the following articles, giving information of the subjects of most importance before the Legislature.

It will be seen that the Instructions to Mr. Mangum have passed the Senate, by a majority of five votes.—The collar-men were true to their blind allegiance, it appears, notwithstanding the facts disclosed and the incontrovertible arguments adduced in support of the impolicy of passing such instructions. We never have believed that the small Jackson majority in the Legislature represented the sentiments of the *People* of the State; and we refer to the showing of the Register in support of our opinion. The battle was a hard-fought one in the Senate; and it proves what party drilling can do with certain men. In order to show the efforts which were made to affect the incorrigible army of King Andrew, and to give the final vote on the passage of the Resolutions, we have published the proceedings had upon them, in anticipation of the regular order of our Legislative Journal.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. MANGUM.

The discussion on the Resolutions of Instruction to Senator Mangum, terminated on Saturday afternoon. The vote on their adoption was 33 to 28; the only absences being Messrs. Martin of Rockingham, McLeay of Mecklenburg, and McCormick of Cumberland.

It is a remarkable fact, that the Resolutions were carried in both Houses by precisely a majority of the whole number of members constituting each, viz.:—69 out of 137, in the House of Commons, and 33 out of 65, in the Senate. They were introduced into the Legislature for the purpose of showing that Mr. Mangum misrepresented his constituents; and, verily, the Van Burenites are welcome to the triumph they have achieved. The 34 Counties, the Senators from which (Mr. Speaker Moseley included) voted in favor of these instructions, are in a minority of about 7000 of the Federal population of the State! If, therefore, the vote proves that Mr. Mangum is in a minority of the Senate, it shows Mr. Brown to be in a decided minority of the *People*. Under these circumstances, can there be any difficulty in pronouncing which of them is the most effectually instructed?

Convention Question.—The Bill in relation to this subject, after undergoing a pretty thorough discussion upon its details, has been recommitted to a Select Committee, composed of one member from each Congressional district, who are authorized to hold their sittings during the business hours of the House. Our hopes begin to revive a little, as to the ultimate accommodation of this distracting question at the present session.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the Convention Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons, by a majority of two votes—there being four abstainers. Its ultimate fate doubtful.

POSTSCRIPT.

The House of Commons was engaged yesterday, during the whole sitting, in the consideration of the Resolutions declaring the office of the Attorney General vacant. General Saunders appeared at the Bar of the House, and spoke at great length in vindication of his right to hold the appointment.

(*) See the "Report of the Board for Internal Improvements," inserted in a preceding column.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Our columns have been so taken up by State concerns of interest, since the commencement of the session of Congress, that we have not been able to devote as much attention to the proceedings of that body, as our readers probably desire. But they have lost nothing by our inattention; because nothing of importance has as yet transpired in the National Legislature, except the discussion that arose, incidentally, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of our relations with France—and a notice of which was given, in this paper, two or three weeks ago. Indeed, Congress never gets seriously and industriously engaged in the duties of the two Houses, until after the Christmas and New-Year holidays; previous to which time, the various Committees meet, examine into, discuss, and report upon, the numerous subjects referred to their consideration. Interest, however, might be derived to many readers, by statements of what matters may have been so referred; but it does not come within the ability of a weekly sheet to give even these announcements, and at the same time, to insert in its columns for the insertion of matter which may prove of importance to readers generally. But we have another reason for our course in this particular—which is, that a great many matters are hatched up by Members, and sent to Committees, by whom their trivial and unimportant bearings are discovered at a glance, and who suffer them to find and occupy undisturbed their appropriate places either upon or under the table. Now, the most insignificant of these possess interest to certain individuals; but, if it were in our power to notify them that such propositions had gone to the Committees, it might lead them to look in vain for their re-appearance under the sanctions of Reports, and thus needlessly doom them to disappointment in proportion to the interest felt.

Some of the above remarks will apply to our course in regard to the proceedings of our Legislature. We make it a point of duty to notice every movement of interest to the State as such, and to any considerable portion of the people among whom our paper circulates, in their neighborhood capacity; but when a person applies to the Legislature for their interference in his individual behalf, and they reject his prayer, &c., we do not generally feel bound to occupy our columns with a notice of his bad success. Those who are unsuccessful in their applications to be restored to credit, will be thankful for our silence; and, if others, who may be unsuccessful, but who have reasons to desire greater publicity, should take exceptions to our course, we beg them to recollect that an Editor's duty is to the mass, not to the individual—that he is bound to look to the greatest good of the greatest number."

Advices from Washington

inform us that the President's violence of speech and manner whenever our relations with France is made the topic of conversation, exceeds even what he exhibited last winter when the Bank was mentioned. He threatens, if Congress should refuse to entrust to him *discretionary power* to issue "writs of plunder" against French property

during the recess of that body, to resign in disgust—possibly with the view of retiring to the *deserts of Arabia*; in which case, we would humbly advise the passage of a law allowing him to retain the Arabian horses lately presented to him by his friend the Emperor of Morocco. Since the Hermitage has been unfortunately destroyed, we know of no other place, indeed, to which the "old Roman" could retire, with any prospect of the peaceful enjoyment of his peculiar ideas of National Honor.—He would there find a race of men whose "NATIONAL HONOR" must, in his view, be altogether pure and exalted—seeing that they get their substance exclusively by robbery!

We have hopes, from the complexion of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, that such a clear view of this whole subject will be taken in their Report, as to prevent either House from giving its sanction to the President's thirst for power of this kind. But we see it intimated, by Washington Letter-Writers, that even the Constitutionalists in the Senate, in which branch they constitute a majority, appear disposed to act upon the old proverb of "Give a fool sufficient rope, and he will hang himself." Even if no one but the "fool" suffered, we should be for withholding from him the power to hurt himself; but when it involves consequences so fatal to a nation, and so dangerous to the existence of Liberty itself, we think that such a course on the part of the Senate would be highly reprehensible. The President is already possessed of the sword and the purse, and if he should succeed in having added to these the power to declare war with a foreign nation, where would his violence and love of conquest end? But we do not place the slightest reliance upon these imaginations: we look for better things from those who have already repeatedly and fearlessly thrown themselves into the breach between the destroyer and his victim.

(*) **What is Honor?**—We wish some philanthropic society or individual could be induced to offer a premium for the best essay upon the subject of Honor, as well national as individual. We are aware that everyone has some idea of it, in the abstract; but their views differ as widely as the polls, according as their education or associations may bias their minds—so that there is no true standard by which to compare the various rules that guide men and nations. The man who goes through life exercising honesty and charity toward his fellow-men, and who does "unto them as he would they should do unto him," thinks that he has the correct rule of Honor;—the hotspur is of opinion that all virtue resides in gunpowder, and that true Honor is to sought and found only in the pistol-barrel;—while the man who has been raised in camps, and amid the din of war, thinks that Honor (aye, even National Honor!) may be impaired by the delay of legislation in another country, or the refusal of that country to pay us money that we claim, but that we may heal its wounds by an indiscriminate PLUNDER and MURDER of its innocent citizens!! What is Honor?

(*) **National Honor.**—Could we be persuaded that the Honor of the Nation were at all involved by even a direct refusal of France to pay our citizens the money in dispute, we would listen, with some degree of patience, to the outcry which is made about its being in jeopardy—because we are not disposed to submit to real National injustice and insult, (such, for instance, as was exercised towards us by Great Britain previous to the late war,) any more than those who are more clamorous. But we have never been able to arrive at the refined perception which shows a creditor to be degraded by an act of dishonesty on the part of the debtor; and we must therefore be allowed to express our decided opposition to any warlike indications towards France; because,

1. Money, under any circumstances, cannot be a sufficient pretext for sacrificing the lives of our ancient friends and allies, the French, or the lives and property of our own citizens:

2. A war would be the last way in the world to secure the money in question; because the first shot that is fired in such a war, or the first ship that is taken, squared the account with the creditor—while the property taken goes to the captor, and not to the claimant on whose account the war was undertaken:

3. Instead of being bettered in such a contest, we should be infinitely worse off; for, while France has an immensely greater Naval armament than we have, our merchant ships outnumber her's as ten to one. In addition to which, privateers from every other nation in the world would sail under the flags of the belligerents, and seize the property of each, as occasion might offer—a game in which our interests would be by far the greatest sufferers:

4. Such a war would increase internal taxation, burden us with another National Debt, give excuse for a high tariff, enable the "powers that be" to gloss over their present extravagances and corruptions, and prepare the way (by giving a loose to the vices attendant upon an inflamed and successful soldiery) for any ambitious and supreme authority, and grasp the crown and sceptre.

(*) **The Influenza.**—We understand that this disagreeable "influence" has reached our town from the North, where it has been raging for some time past. It generally makes the tour of the continent when it sets out, and is attended with a great deal of suffering and no small amount of mortality. The last Raleigh Star says that there are but few individuals in that community who have escaped a violent attack from it. We have heard of no serious consequences from it in this vicinity.

We copy the following well-written account of its prevalence, the mode of treating it, &c., in Boston, from the Morning Post of that city:

"Influenza.—Almost every man, woman, and child, within five hundred miles of this ancient Metropolis, has suffered with the Influenza in the past six weeks. Headaches, coughs, agues, swelled heads, and fevers, are its natural offspring; and sweats, poultries, blisters, herb tea, ipecac, and senna, the weapons wherewith to destroy them. 'Mrs. Snooks, how I sneeze—my eyes are painful and my head aches.' 'Mr. Snooks, you have got the Influenza—you must go to bed early and take a sweat—if your lungs are sore, have a blister upon your chest, and a mustard-seed poultice on the back of your neck for the head-ache—soak your feet in warm water, and you will feel better to-morrow.' Thus is a poor fellow staved in hot water, plastered with smoking dough, fly-blown, (blistered) and his body converted into a steam-generator, in the contest with the common enemy of his race, the Influenza. There is no dodging it—no coaxing it—it must be met with the aforesaid weapons, or, per *Hercle*, ten chances to one you are its victim—we are just from the arena ourselves, but the Edile has not yet decided which is the victor."

(*) **The Cholera in Richmond.**—This dreadful scourge having made its appearance and created some alarm in Richmond, the Legislature have appointed a Committee of professional gentlemen to inquire into its prevalence, and to report the probable danger to the *body-legislative*, from its ravages.

(*) **"Instructing". Anecdotes.**—It is amusing, but at the same time disgusting, to see the arts to which Albany-Regency will make men resort in order to uphold its cause. This has been strikingly exemplified in Virginia during the whole of the last six months.—At the last session of the Legislature of that State, instructions were sent to their Senators in Congress, requiring them to vote for the restoration of the deposits to the United States Bank. This did not comport with Mr. Rives's ideas of duty to Gen. Jackson, and he immediately resigned his seat in the Senate, with the expressly avowed purpose of bringing before the People an issue between himself and the Members of the State Legislature. Mr. Leigh was elected, by that body, to supply his place in the National Councils during the unexpired term for which Mr. Rives had been originally chosen, and which runs out on the 4th of March next. During the time between his resignation and the coming of the April elections, Mr. Rives and his Regency friends strained every nerve, and resorted to every artifice, to make out the issue between himself and Gen. Jackson on the one side, and Mr. Leigh and the Legislature, and the U. S. Bank, on the other. And they succeeded. But the People of the Old Dominion, ever foremost in doing justice to honest public servants, and in "frowning indignantly" upon the claims of mere charlatans, expressed their approbation of the opinions of the Legislature, and their disregard of Mr. Rives's pretensions to their confidence, in a voice that could not be misunderstood.—They re-elected a large majority opposed to Mr. Rives and the Administration, and friendly to Mr. Leigh and a restoration of the public money to the place selected for it by law.

Finding that they had been cast off, the ex-Minister and his party determined not to give up until they had tried the virtue of the tactics popular and so powerful when exercised by the Albany Junto. They determined to take an appeal from the People to the People!—that is to say, from the virtue and intelligence of the patriotic and the free, to the vice and ignorance of the prejudiced and the mercenary. Accordingly, the Regency *screws* were applied to the leaders, and an outcry raised simultaneously from one end of the State to the other about the "right of instruction." Mr. R. himself, and his co-laborers, well knew that this was a favorite doctrine in Virginia; and they hoped, by persuading the unlearned and violent that this right was in jeopardy, to draw them into an immediate and rash exercise of it, and thus give him an impetus which should force him into power, in spite of the clearly and openly expressed wishes of a majority of the qualified voters of the State. Instruction-meetings were got up, and harangues made, in which every question but the honest one was endorsed to be palmed upon the unsuspecting: they were told any thing that would best suit the minds of the hearers—and we believe the only particular in which the orators generally agreed with each other was the monstrous assertion that the true and main question was "Bank or No Bank,"—whether the People would retain their Liberties in their own hands, or entrust them to the keeping of a vile and corrupt moneyed institution and moneyed aristocracy! It was always said, too, that Mr. Leigh was a friend of the former, and a member of the latter, although incontrovertible proofs to the contrary stared them in the face at every turn. Having, as they hoped, sufficiently excited the fears and the prejudices of the high-minded population they were desirous to bias, they put instruction-papers into the hands of such demagogues as were willing to undertake the low dirty work, and commissioned them to go forth and "be all things to all men" in order to secure signatures—to snarl in the hut of the laborer, to wheedle and flatter the industrious mechanic and farmer, to drink with the toper in the ale-house, and to be the companions in vice with the frequenters of the brothel. It would be strange indeed, if, after such untrusting but degrading zeal, they were denied even a partial prospect of success; and this they not only claim, but even torture it into the most disgusting bragadocio of complete triumph. But we are satisfied that THEY HAVE FAILED, and that the People of exalted and honorable Virginia are not yet debased by the sin of man-worship, or shackled by the collar of Van Buren Regency servitude. No, no—the freemen of that "Ancient Commonwealth" have not yet been lowered from the elevated stand which they have so proudly held among the free and the brave of earth. No, neither their Mother will continue eminently to occupy her own natural and prominent place in the love and veneration of her true sons, long—long—after the names and the ashes of those who would degrade her are consigned to a dark impenetrable Oblivion.

But we must conclude our remarks for the present. The caption to this article was selected for the purpose of prefacing a few anecdotes of the signature-seekers, which we intended to give as illustrations of the hardships of blind man-worship, after briefly stating the circumstances which led to its introduction into Virginia; but our brief statement has itself extended to too great a length for the editorial columns of a weekly paper, and we are therefore compelled to defer the rest.

(*) **Length of the President's Message.**—The newspapers throughout the country have concurred in the opinion that the President's last Annual Message was a "long document;" but we presume that few of their editors would have believed its actual length—in *geographical miles*. We are happy to state, however, that the opinion of its length has been confirmed by its actual admeasurement. The New York Courier and Enquirer had an Express on the road from Washington to New York, for the purpose of furnishing an early copy of the Message; and that paper lately stated that its rider did not leave the gate of the Capitol until after that he passed through Baltimore, a distance of thirty-six miles, before that reading had terminated! It may be imagined that the express-rider did not stop to take *critical views* of the road over which he was carrying the Message; but thirty-six miles is an unconscionable stretch of the *chain* of Presidential talk. It did not, however, we opine, appear so long to its concoctors in the two Cabinets—for we find that, according to this estimate, each of its fathers had only one mile of it under his paternal charge.

(*) **The Influenza.**—We understand that this disagreeable "influence" has reached our town from the North, where it has been raging for some time past. It generally makes the tour of the continent when it sets out, and is attended with a great deal of suffering and no small amount of mortality. The last Raleigh Star says that there are but few individuals in that community who have escaped a violent attack from it. We have heard of no serious consequences from it in this vicinity.

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(*) **The fair friend.**—[we presume, from the fair hand-writing of the note, that it is from a lady and a friend]—who encloses to our address a communication signed "Neighbor," is informed, (and we are sorry to dislodge a lady,) that the political appetites of our readers are so craving for *that* particular kind of food—although we cannot say that they have not become vitiated by it—that we are afraid they would not persevere the Sermon, or Lecture, with the gusto it would merit, even if they could find it in their hearts to forgive us for occupying our columns with it. Therefore, we are compelled to decline its insertion, at least for the present. We have, according to request, sent it to our brother over the way; and we doubt not, from a knowledge of his *neigh borly* disposition, that he will let no slight cause prevent him from "doing the amiable" towards it.

"The compositor is willing to call any one "friend," who, when writing for the paper, will so attend to pot-hooks and hangers as to dispose them in the manuscript in a readable and understandable order.

(*) **"Richmond Whig."**—This valuable journal came to us last week, with one of the *I's* knocked out of its *head*. Its "outward man" in other respects, however, presented its usual beauty and symmetry; and its able editor and numerous correspondents, notwithstanding the misfortune, appeared to see, with a clearer view than common, into the enormities of Albany-Regency, which it is at present sought to saddle upon the Ancient Dominion. Nevertheless, we advise our brother to replace his absent member, lest the Tories should make his defect the occasion of rejoicing, and as it behoves all sound "Whigs" to keep their *opticals* unimpaired in the present contest with the "powers of darkness," as Jackson-Van-Burenism has been very appropriately termed.

(*) **A Pam.**—A friend of ours, in passing along the street a few days since, saw a creature lying helplessly in the gutter, from the effects of total intoxication. A crowd of boys were standing by, taunting the impotent efforts of the inebriate to extricate himself from his disgusting bed. After gazing upon the creature for a moment, without being able to recognize his features, our friend inquired his name, of a by-stander, who replied that it was "Farr." "Oh, I might have guessed it, for I perceive he is quite *far* gone."

(*) **Wise Legislation!**—A bill has been introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania, the object of which is to compel the City Authorities of Philadelphia to publish, at stated periods, the names of their Police Agents. The honest law-makers for the "key-stone" State allege that the secret operations of the police, in catching thieves and house-breakers, are dangerous to our liberties!! Truly, they are a jealous and a deep-sighted body of men, those Legislators.

(*) **New York Police.**—An extensive depot for stolen goods was lately discovered in New York. The goods, amounting to several cart-loads, were conveyed to the Police-Office, and notice given to persons who had been robbed to come forward and identify their property. The papers state that upwards of three thousand persons had visited the office for this purpose, in the course of three days; among them was a person from Somerset, (N. J.) who went all the way to New York to inspect this lot of furniture, precious ware, and cloths, in search of a stolen *horse!* He said he should know the "creter" the moment he laid eyes on it; but when the clerk assured him that there was no horse in the collection, he was perfectly astounded, and remarked, "Why, didn't you put it in the papers that stolen property of all kinds was to be found here?"

"Cease, rude *Boreas!*"—A man by the name of Barnes was recently brought up before a magistrate in New York for attempting to kill a fair one in the street.

(*) **Small Pox.**—This horrible disease, as we learn from a Northern paper, is raging fatally among the slaves in the western part of Georgia. The last Halifax (N. C.) paper states the occurrence of another case in that town—the servant of the man whose case was mentioned a few weeks ago.

(*) **An "Affair of Honor!"**—A DUEL recently took place between two gentlemen of color in St. Martinville, Louisiana!

Another.—Two students of medicine in Philadelphia lately had a shot at each other's "honor." One of them was hit in the hand, and the wounded character of each was immediately restored to its original fairness! The dispute was in relation to one of the Professors.

(*) **The present King of France.** Louis Philippe is said to be the greatest miser and the richest man in the world!

(*) **The "Theft-Preliminary."**—A gang of organized thieves lately played a strong game in Philadelphia. They commenced their depredations by forcibly entering a blacksmith's shop, from which they absconded a large assortment of keys, to enable them to enter other houses less suspiciously.

Contract no friendship, or even acquaintance, with the guileful man; he resembles a coal, which, when hot, burns the hand, and when cold, blacketh it.

(*) **Protracted Sitting.**—On the 24th inst., the Senate remained in session from 10 o'clock that day to 2 the next morning, being nearly the whole of that time occupied in the discussion of the Resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum. The advocates of the Resolutions, confident of a majority, announced their intention of *forcing* a vote on the Resolutions that day, and the opponents of them, though in an admitted minority, determined that the vote

VARIETY.

It is a custom in some parts of New England to farm out the keeping of the poor, and to sell at public vendue (auction would be a contradiction) the right of feeding the poor. Those who bid lowest, are to maintain the paupers. The boarding of the schoolmaster is sometimes disposed of in the same way. A writer in the Thompson (Conn.) Bulletin, thus notices the sale of the poor. United States Gazette.

The market is—usually in November and December of each year, when about 5000 are sold, of all colors, to worse than southern bondage. There, it is the interest of the master to treat his slaves with some kindness, that they may be able to labor. The reverse is the case here: every one that dies, from over labor or other causes, is an additional income to the master. Where is our New England Abolition Society? How long shall we endeavor to pick the mote out of our brother's eye, when we have a beam in our own?"

A Rouser from Buncombe.—A man from Buncombe, N. C. (or that quarter,) recently sold a firkin of butter to a gentleman in this place, the emptying of which exhibited a curiosity, which the curious may see by calling at our office. The staves at the mouth of the firkin are about a half inch thick, and are so constructed as to increase in thickness to the bottom, where they attain the thickness of about an inch and a quarter. The bottom, or heading, is made of thick oak, and ascends on the inner side of the firkin about four inches and a half, presenting a ponderous frustum of a cone. One would suppose that here was gain enough to satisfy avarice itself; but, to use a vulgarism, when the Buncombe people "go a catting, they go eatting;" accordingly our butter vendor did not stop here, but filled up the space between the heading and sides of the firkin with seven stones, of about two pounds weight each upon an average. If the seller would compute the labor he was at in making this nondescript firkin, he would probably find that, after all, his gains but little more than paid him for his trouble.—*Augusta Sentinel.*

A CONSOLIDATION OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

A gentleman, who had a vow in heaven and a promise on earth, not to drink a drop of ardent spirits, lately, at a grocery, called for half a dozen crackers—which he “munched, and munched, and munched,” like the sailor’s wife in Macbeth. In the mean time, however, who had no vow against strong drink, called for a glass of sling; but just as it was made, some noise occurring in the street, he ran out to see what it was. While he was gone, the abstemious man, finding his crackers very dry eating, dipped them in the other’s sling until they were thoroughly soaked, and then ate them with great satisfaction. The other returned, and finding his glass empty, began to rail soundly at those present, for drinking his liquor.

“I didn’t drink it,” said one; “nor I,” “nor I,” said another and another.

“Have you drank it, Mister?” said he to the man with the crackers.

“I!” exclaimed the other with apparent astonishment.—“I’d have you to know, sir, I’m a temperance man. I have a vow in heaven, and a promise to the Society to which I belong, not to drink a drop of ardent spirits.”

“Well, I can’t help that. One thing I know—I left my sling standing here, and now it’s gone—and you look to me just as if you was the man that drank it.”

“I declare, upon my soul, I have not drank a drop of it.”

“It may be so—but—”

“But! I’ll have no *buts* about it. What I say is as true as I stand here; and I appeal to these gentlemen, who have had their eyes on me all the time, if I drank a drop of your liquor!”

“He’s right, to the letter,” said one of them—but as to the spirit, that’s another matter.”

“You wouldn’t insinuate—”

“I insinuate nothing—I will merely inform your accuser, that his liquor insinuated itself into your crackers; and thus, instead of drinking it, you took it in a consolidated state.”—*N. Y. Transcript.*

We wonder whether it never occurs to those who are continually denouncing the United States Bank as a monster of mischief, and at the same time lauding Gen. Jackson to the skies for extinguishing (as they say,) the National Debt, that without the agency of the Bank, in producing a sound currency, and in collecting and disbursing the public revenues free of cost, the Debt could not have been paid off for many, many years to come. One would think that this reflection ought to have the effect of softening their antipathies, since the labors of the Bank have contributed so much to the glory of their Chief! We are of those, however, who believe that Gen. Jackson’s highest merit in the extinguishment of the National Debt, has been, that he did not wantonly and mischievously derange the measures which were adopted for that purpose long before he came into office. It is very certain, moreover, that he has not aided those arrangements by the economy of his Administration; have spent in one year Nine Millions of Dollars more than J.Q. Adams did in his most expensive year!—But it is in vain to speak of these things. J. Q. Adams was “extravagant,” and therefore the People turned him out: Gen. Jackson is “economical,” and therefore the People will stick to him. Verily, as the old proverb says—“One man may steal a sheep with impunity, while another will be hung for only looking into the pen.”—*Staunton Spec.*

If any of our readers suppose that WAR is not in the contemplation of the President when he recommends Reprisals, let him read attentively the following extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury:

[*Fay. Obs.*]

“It is not possible to foresee the contingencies that may check either the present large importations of merchandise or large sales of land, and consequently reduce the revenue derived from them; or that may require an INCREASE IN OUR ARMY OR NAVY EXPENDITURES, arising from those unfortunate collisions to which all nations are liable that feel disposed to SUSTAIN THE FAITH OF NEUTRALITIES, vindicate their public rights, and protect, efficiently, their commerce and citizens. No further reduction of the Tariff, until that already provided for, at the close of the ensuing session, would therefore seem to be prudent.”

Society of Women.—A St. Louis editor, reflecting on the extreme scarcity of the gentler

sex in and about the vicinity of Galena, says that a man who dwelt in that desolate region lately walked twenty miles to obtain sight of a pretty woman.—*Am. Sent.*

Grave Amusement.—The following introduction to a piece of poetry in a late number of the Springfield Republican, is quite a novel to us: “The following lines were written more than sixty years ago, by one who has for many years slept in the grave, merely for his own amusement.”

A chance Passenger.—The steamboat Erie, on her trip down the Hudson yesterday, increased the number of her passengers without the inconvenience of getting ashore for them; the wife of a Mr. Bennett, one of the passengers, having given birth to a fine boy, who was by general consent named Gilbert Erie Bennett. And a purse of fifteen or twenty dollars was made up for the benefit of the extemporaneous voyageur. The mother and child are doing well, and we hope the little chance wayfarer may live to turn out a hero worthy of the name he bears.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

Empty is the house of a childless man, as empty as the mind of a bachelor; empty are all quarters of the world to an ignorant man, but poverty is total emptiness.

A prudent person should not discover his poverty, his self-torments, the disorders of his house, his uneasiness, or his disgrace.

MURDER OF A WIFE AND FOUR CHILDREN, BY A HUSBAND.

A most horrible tragedy was lately consummated at London.—A German optician, named Stemburg, residing at 17 Southampton Street, Pentonville, destroyed his wife and four children, and then committed self-murder by the same means. When discovered, he was found lying in the kitchen, with his throat cut—he was with infant up stairs in the bed room in their night clothes, their heads almost severed from their bodies—two children were also found dead, in the same manner, while a third, who must have awoke during the horrid butchery, and attempted to make his escape, was found in the workshop; one of his fingers and part of his shoulders completely cut from his body, no doubt in struggling for existence. No cause could be assigned for it. The unfortunate man who committed it was said to have a passionate and irritable disposition, and somewhat dejected in consequence of the loss of lawsuits in Germany, where he had previously been with his family. The deceased woman had formerly been his servant.

Murder and Suicide.—About six o’clock yesterday afternoon, a young gentleman of respectable connexions in Southwark, committed, in a fit of infinite jealousy, a deed seldom equalled in atrocity and horror. He repaired to the house of the object of his jealous affections, Mary Davis, in Travis’ court, South street, between fifth and sixth streets, and murdered the girl, by cutting her throat! The arteries were completely severed, and the miserable girl fell and died at once. The maddened wretch then turned his knife against himself, and in another moment the murderer was a suicide. A Coroner’s Inquest was held at once over the bodies.—*Philadelphia Com. Intelligencer.*

“I didn’t drink it,” said one; “nor I,” “nor I,” said another and another.

“Have you drank it, Mister?” said he to the man with the crackers.

“I!” exclaimed the other with apparent astonishment.—“I’d have you to know, sir, I’m a temperance man. I have a vow in heaven, and a promise to the Society to which I belong, not to drink a drop of ardent spirits.”

“Well, I can’t help that. One thing I know—I left my sling standing here, and now it’s gone—and you look to me just as if you was the man that drank it.”

“I declare, upon my soul, I have not drank a drop of it.”

“It may be so—but—”

“But! I’ll have no *buts* about it. What I say is as true as I stand here; and I appeal to these gentlemen, who have had their eyes on me all the time, if I drank a drop of your liquor!”

“He’s right, to the letter,” said one of them—but as to the spirit, that’s another matter.”

“You wouldn’t insinuate—”

“I insinuate nothing—I will merely inform your accuser, that his liquor insinuated itself into your crackers; and thus, instead of drinking it, you took it in a consolidated state.”—*N. Y. Transcript.*

The Eclipse does not appear to have been as successful in pleasing the audience at the Eastward, as among us. The Boston Gazette complains that the moon obstinately refused to cover the sun’s disc as she might have done, and consequently the darkness, tho’ respectable enough, was nothing to what might have been “expected under the circumstances.” In short, the whole affair was “no great things”—and the Editor even pronounces it a failure. Eclipse, he says, has very much degenerated since 1806. The Bostonians are celebrated for their severe taste and rigid criticism, in all matters not “especially got up” by themselves, and we should not be much surprised if they should actually have one during the season, of “domestic manufacture.”—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

Punctuality is the life of business. In nothing is the distinction between a country life and a city life more strongly marked, than in the observance of punctuality in appointments. We who live in cities have so many dealings with Banks, the Post-office, and Steam-boats, which all adopt the rule that “time and tide wait for no man,” that the clock-work system becomes imperceptibly engrained on our habits, so that we are punctual from a sort of second nature. If we have to go a distance, the walking on the pavement is always good. If we are likely to be a little late, we can jump into an omnibus. If it rains or snows hard, we can call a hack. In the city, the state of the weather is not allowed to be pleaded as an excuse for a breach of punctuality, unless the weather is extremely inclement, or unless the party cannot endure exposure. The effect of all this is, that no time is lost. No one is kept waiting for another, and the sacrifice of his time, which is money; and consequently those who live by work, as mechanics, merchants, tradesmen, lawyers, and editors of newspapers, are enabled to do more than they could do if nobody observed punctuality in their appointments.—*Philadelphia Com. Intelligencer.*

A newspaper is, of all publications, the one that can least admit of flourishes in its typography, for as it falls into the hands of the unlearned as well as the learned, of children as well as grown people, it is right that every body that knows the English alphabet should be able to read at least its name. Attention to small matters like this is of more consequence than some people suppose, and our own was drawn to it by the remarks of two respectable citizens, one of whom said that when absent from home, it was a great convenience, on turning over files of papers in a Reading Room, to see a Philadelphia paper with a distinct heading; and the other, that people often went to the Bank of which he was cashier, which had issued some notes with the word “Twenty” written in German text, to know how much it was in English.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

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“excepting themselves from all risks growing out of any rupture with France.”—*Ib.*

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